THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9447. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1782.

NEW THEATRE, GLASGOW.

By Desire of several Ladies and Gentlemen who were disappointed of Places on Friday Evening last,

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, will be repeated,

The Comedy of

THE BELLES STRATAGEM.

With New Dresses and Decorations.

Doricourt, Mr CAUTHERLEY;

Sir George Touchwood, Mr Kelly; Saville, Mr Sutherland; Flutter, Mr Knight; Courtall, Mr Hallion; Villers, Mr Tannett; And Hardy, Mr JOHNSON.

Lady Frances Touchwood, Mrs Walcot; Mrs Racket, Mrs Spatks Miss Ogle, Mrs Mills; Kitty Willis, Mrs Marshall; And Miss Hardy, (with Songs) Mrs JACKSON.

With a FARCE, as will be expressed in the Bills.

PRINTS TO BE SOLD BY AUTION.

This day is published,

A CATALOGUE of a choice Collection of curious and valuable PRINTS, by the greatest Masters ancient and modern; particularly Sylvaster, Bregel, Guillion, Callot, Woollett, Worlidge, Bishop Sandby, Dellabella, Hoggarth, Tempesta, &c. which begins to be sold by Auction on Monday the 18th current, at that well-frequented room below Balfour's Coffeehouse. The whole to be sold off without reserve.

Catalogues to be had and prints to be seen at the shop of Robert Jamieson, Parliament-Square.——The sale will begin at six o'clock each night.—Prints bought and exchanged.

This day is published,

By WILLIAM CREECH,

THE ANNUAL REGISTER,

Or a VIEW of the

HISTORY, POLITICS, AND LITERATURE

For the year MDCCLXXX.

Also this day is published by WILLIAM CREECH,

1. Cavallo on the nature and properties of air and other elastic fluids, with an introduction to chemistry, with copperplates, 4to.
2. Brand's select dissertations, from the Amœnitates Academicæ, relating to natural history.
3. Pultney's account of the life and writings of Linnæus.
4. Precedents of proceedings in the House of Commons, under separate titles; with observations. By Wm. Hatsell, Esq; Clerk of the House, 4to.
5. Davies's life of Garrick, 2 vols. new edition.
6. The beauties of Johnson, extracted from his works.
7. The deformities of Johnson, extracted from his works.
8. The adventures of a Rupee, 2 vols.
9. An essay on the study of antiquities.
10. Richardson's Poems; with the Indians, a tale;—the fourth edition enlarged.
11. Priestly on air, vol. 5.
12. Dr Blair's sermons, 2 vols. a new edition, being the eleventh.
13. The Mirror, 3 vols. fourth edition.
14. Clarke's Farriery, 3d edition.
15. Sinclair on the Scottish dialect.
16. Perrin's French and English dialogues.

A SALE OF MERCHANT-GOODS.

Greatly below prime cost.

JOHN MONRO, at his Ware-room, north side of the Lawn Market, Edinburgh, begs leave to inform the public, that he is now selling off his whole stock in trade, consisting of broad Cloths, yard-wide ditto, Duffels, Freezes, and Flannels; Hats of all kinds; Silk, Worsted, and Thread Stockings; a great variety of Printed Cottons, and Printed Linens; a neat assortment of Diapers, Dornicks, and Table-cloths, Norwich Crapes, Dorsteens, and a variety of Worsted Stuffs and Checks; with many other articles too tedious to mention.

As the said John Monro means to retire from business at the term of Whitsunday next, and wishes to have his whole stock of goods sold before that time, the Public may depend upon his being disposed to give great pennyworths.

N. B. His best Superfine Cloths will be sold for 14 s. per yard, and his other goods proportionably low. His ware-room to LET. The entry to be at Whitsunday next.

INVERARY CARPETS,

CONSIGNED BY THE MANUFACTURER TO

JAMES DEWAR,

Opposite Bridge-Street, EDINBURGH,

WHICH will, on inspection, be found equal in Quality, Colour, and Patterns, to any made in Scotland.

To encourage purchasers they will be sold in retail at the following low prices *for ready money*:

Black ground, common colours, from 2 s. 6 d. to 3 s. per square yard.
Black ground, ingrained colours, 3 s. 4 d. per ditto.
Green ground, common colours, 3 s. 3 d. per ditto.
Green, chocolate, and blue ground, ingrained colours, 3 s. 6 d. per do.

¾, ⅞, and 4/4 yard Transe-cloths in proportion.

J. DEWAR continues to sell, on the lowest terms, all kinds of WOOLLEN DRAPERY AND MENS MERCERY GOODS: And has just now received variety of the newest fancy and coloured Cloths for the season; many of which are particularly calculated for Ladies Riding Habits.

ARMY AND NAVY REGIMENTALS and UNIFORMS, Furnished of the best qualities,

Woollen Drapery, and Mens Mercery Goods.

Selling at very low prices for *ready money*.

At the Peacock, opposite the Luckenbooths,

SUPERFINE CLOTHS of all colours,—A very great variety of Fashionable Coloured SECOND Cloths, and fine YARD WIDES. Stout Kerseys, Hunters Cloths, plain and stripped Duffles, and many other articles for great coats.

Figured Velvets, stripped Shag Velvets, rough stripped Hair Shags, and printed Velverets for winter vests.

Sattins, Florentines, Princes Stuffs, Laslings, &c.

Fashionable Hats, at all prices.

Silk, Thread, and Worsted Stockings.

Ready made Shirts, Stocks, and Neckcloths.

Scots Maude Cloaks, Hussars and Wrappers.

As ARMOUR and HAMILTON are getting the New Goods for the Spring Trade by every carrier, they would wish to sell as much of their present stock as possible, for which reason many of their articles will be as low as prime cost.

MULES TO SELL,

TWO FINE WELL-MATCHED MULES to be exposed to sale, by public roup, in the Grass Market, on Wednesday the 20th current, at four o'clock afternoon, fifteen and an half hands high, used to draught of any kind. To be seen at Mr Wallace's, George Inn, Bristo, where the proprietor will be ready to conclude a private bargain any time betwixt and the day of roup.

PREMIUMS

FOR RAISING AND DRESSING FLAX AND HEMP.

TRUSTEES OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 5th MARCH 1782.

THE Commissioners & Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, do hereby advertise, That they are to give the under-mentioned Premiums for promoting the Growth of Flax and Hemp in the year 1782, viz.

District. FIRST CLASS.

1.—To be distributed among the persons who shall sow, raise, and dress the greatest quantities of flax or hemp, in the counties of Fife, Kinross, Perth, and Forfar, at the rate of twenty shillings Sterling for every Scots statute acre, a sum not exceeding L. 300 0 0

2.—To be distributed in like manner in the counties of Clackmannan, Linlithgow, Stirling, Dunbarton, Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr, - - 250 0 0

3.—To be distributed in like manner in the counties of Kincardine, Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, and Nairn, 150 0 0

4.—To be distributed in like manner in the counties of Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, - - - - - 100 0 0

5.—To be distributed in like manner in the counties of Dumfries, Wigton, Peebles, and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, - - - - 100 0 0

6.—To be distributed in like manner in the counties of Inverness, Ross, Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, Argyle, Bute, Orkney, and in the Western Isles, 100 0 0

L. 1000 0 0

N B. No premium to be allowed for less than an acre, nor where the produce shall be less than twenty-five stones avoirdupois weight of clean scutched flax from each acre, excepting in that division of the county of Lanark called the Lower Ward of Clydesdale, the counties of Dunbarton and Renfrew, and the 5th and 6th districts before mentioned, where eighteen stones of flax from an acre will entitle to a premium.

SECOND CLASS.

To be distributed amongst the persons who shall save the greatest and best quantities of lintseed or hempseed fit for sowing, at the rate of one shilling per peck Linlithgow barley measure; no premium to be allowed for less than thirty pecks from a Scots acre, and no person or company to be allowed premium for more than the produce of six acres, - - 700 0 0

But if the whole sum of 700l. is not gained on the foresaid terms, the remainder of the money will be divided proportionably among such of the competitors as saved seed on more than six acres.

N. B. No premium will be allowed for flax purchased while growing, unless where the seller is a competitor, and has had his flax surveyed by the Board's officer. Every competitor must take notice, that unless his dressed flax or his lintseed has been either inspected by some of the Board's officers, or certified by two or more persons of character to be sufficiently cleaned, no premium will be allowed; and where the whole gainers in any of the classes shall appear to be entitled, from their returns, to more money than is allotted, no one person or company will be allowed premium for more than the produce of six acres, *either of flax or flax-seed*, as the Trustees do not mean to pay more than the sums advertised, neither do they think it safe to tempt people to sow greater quantities of ground with flax-seed than can be conveniently managed.

Every person or company intending to compete for these premiums, must lodge in this Office, on or before the 1st day of June next, an intimation of his intention in the following form, viz.

"I (the name, designation, and place of residence of the competitor "to be here inserted) do hereby advise, that in the month of "last I sowed pecks of lintseed (or hempseed), upon "acres, roods, and falls of ground, in the "farm of , parish of , and shire of , with "the produce of which I intend to compete for the premiums published "for the raising and dressing of flax and hemp.

(The subscription here)."

And on or before the 1st day of August 1783, every competitor upon the First Class in this office must lodge an affidavit in the following form, viz.

"At , the day of , one thousand seven "hundred and eighty- years, in presence of "one of his Majesty's justices of peace for the shire of "compeared (the name, designation, and place of residence of the competitor, to be here inserted), and made oath, That there was sown "pecks of lintseed (or hempseed) in the month of "1782, upon acres, roods, and "falls of ground, in the farm of , parish of , "and shire of : That the produce thereof was, in clean "skutched flax (or hemp) fit for the heckle, stones avoir-"dupois weight, the whole of which and every part thereof was raised "and dressed for his sole behoof (or purchased by him while growing, "and dressed for his sole behoof).

(The competitor to subscribe here).

(The justice to subscribe here).

Every competitor upon the Second Class must lodge in this Office, before the 25th day of February 1783, an intimation of the quantity, Linlithgow barley measure, of lintseed fit for sowing saved by him, that enquiry may be made as to the quality thereof; and after the sowing season is over, every competitor must also transmit to this Office an affidavit before a justice of peace, mentioning the quantity of lintseed he had, and how the same was disposed of.

No person will be allowed to compete, except where intimations and affidavits are regularly lodged as before directed; and every competitor must take care to be exact in ascertaining the measure of his flax ground at making his intimation, as any variation afterwards will not be admitted.

The gainers will be determined, and the premiums paid, so soon as possible after the proper certificates are lodged, and the necessary enquiries made for correcting mistakes and checking frauds.

By Order of the Board,

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT, Secretary.

*** By the Act of Parliament 24th George II. all flax and hemp of the growth of Scotland must be sold by the stone of 16 lb. weight avoirdupois, under the penalty of 5l. Sterling.

N. B. No competitor will be allowed any premium for the lintseed saved, if it shall appear that the same was sold for making into oil; and all lintseed that has been kiln-dried, is, in a particular manner, debarred from any premium.

NOTICE.

THAT the COPARTNERY of ALEXANDER DUNBAR and COMPANY, merchants in Dingwall, is DISSOLVED; and it is therefore requested, that all persons indebted to the Company, will make payment of such debts to the said Alexander Dunbar merchant in Nairn; and that such as have any claims or demands against the Company, will lodge notes thereof with the said Alexander Dunbar, or William Dunbar writer to the signet.—Notice is hereby given, that no obligations hereafter contracted under the firm of the Company, will be regarded.

Not to be repeated.

TO BE SOLD,

A CORNETCY in the Thirteenth Regiment of Light Dragoons.——For particulars, enquire at Robert Trotter writer to the signet.

AT the Merchants Hall in Glasgow, the 12th day of March, One thousand seven hundred, and eighty-two,

PRESENT,

JOHN CAMPBELL of Clathick, Esq; DEAN of GUILD, and the Members of the Merchants House, at a Quarterly Meeting.

THE Minutes of the Committee of Royal Boroughs, with several other papers relative to the Scots Bankrupt Law made in the year 1772, now about to expire, with the amendments and improvements which have occurred as proper to be made thereon, being laid before, and taken under the consideration of the Meeting,

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

I. That this House do highly approve of the measures taken by the Committee of Royal Boroughs, and the Gentlemen who have assisted them in collecting the sense of the Traders of Scotland, and preparing a bill to be brought into Parliament, not only for preventing all undue preferences, obtaining a full and fair surrender of the insolvent debtor's estate, and establishing rules for managing and winding up the same under Trustees named by the Creditors; but also, and particularly, for comprehending and bringing under the same management, the real or heritable property of insolvent merchants and traders, in order to save the tedious delay, and enormous expence attending the judicial ranking of creditors and sale of lands in Scotland, and likewise for entitling an honest though unfortunate debtor, upon a fair and full surrender of his whole estate real and personal, to a discharge under proper limitations and restrictions.

II. That this House do therefore promise their warmest support to the proposed bill, and their best endeavours for obtaining the same passed into a law; and they appoint John Campbell of Clathick, Esq; Dean of Guild, Alexander Speirs, Esq; of Elderslie, John Glassford, Esq; of Dougalstoun, William Cuningham, Esq; of Lainshaw, James Dennistown, Esq; of Colgrain; James Ritchie, Esq; of Busbie, George Oswald, Esq; of Scotstoun, and James Dunlop, Esq; of Carmile, all merchants in Glasgow, and members of this House, as a Committee to attend to, and give all the aid and assistance in their power towards forwarding this important business; and it is recommended to them and to all the other Members of this House, to write their correspondents in England, explaining the importance of the proposed law to the trade of England, as well as to the trade of Scotland, and requesting their good offices in support of the bill when brought into Parliament.

III. That these resolutions be published in the Edinburgh and Glasgow news-papers.

Extracted from the sederunt-book of the Merchants House, by

GEORGE CRAWFURD,
Clerk to the House.

AT a Meeting of the Merchants, Traders, and Manufacturers of the town of Port-Glasgow, met for the purpose of taking into consideration the proceedings of the Committee of Royal Boroughs, respecting the renewal of the Bankrupt Law for Scotland, now nearly expired, with the improvements therein proposed; which being read and unanimously approved of, they agree to signify their approbation of these proceedings in the different news-papers; and disapprobation of the opposition which they understand the renewal of the said act is likely to meet with; also to recommend to John Shaw Stewart, Esq; member of Parliament for the county, to pay particular attention to any bill that may be brought into Parliament by the Committee of Royal Boroughs, for a new law in the terms by them proposed.

And further, return their thanks in this public manner to the Committee of Royal Boroughs; and the Lord Provost of Glasgow, for the very active part they have taken in this truly interesting business, both to the mercantile part of this country, and the manufacturing part of England.

PATRICK HUNTER, Preses.

Port-Glasgow, March 12. 1782.

Ayr, March 13. 1782.

AT a Meeting of the Magistrates and Town Council of the Borough of Ayr, this day, DAVID FERGUSSON, Esq; Provost, laid before them printed Observations and proposed improvements on the Scots Bankrupt Law, and Remarks thereon, which were transmitted to him by the Lord Provost of Glasgow; and the same being read to, and perused by the Magistrates and Council, they unanimously approve of the same. And the Provost further reported, That he had communicated these Observations and Remarks to the principal traders in the borough, who had testified their approbation thereof in the strongest manner.—The Magistrates and Council, therefore, instruct the Provost to write to Sir Archibald Edmondstone, Member of Parliament for this district of boroughs, to give his utmost aid and support to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and James Hunter-Blair, Esq; Member of Parliament for said City, in presenting and carrying through a bill in Parliament for a renewal and amendment of said Bankrupt Law. And the Council think it their duty to acknowledge the obligations that they and the whole commercial interest of this country lie under to the Committee of Royal Boroughs, and Gentlemen called to their assistance, for their laudable exertions to procure so salutary a law. And appoint this their unanimous resolution to be insert in all the Edinburgh and Glasgow newspapers.

Extracted by JA. FERGUSSON.

DUNDEE, 14*th March* 1782.

AT a numerous meeting of the Merchants, Traders, and Manufacturers of the Borough of Dundee, Patrick Maxwell, Esq; present Provost, Preses.

THE Preses represented to the meeting, That he had considered it as his duty, from time to time, to inform the individuals which compose the Mercantile and Manufacturing part of this borough of the steps taken by the Committee of Royal Boroughs for obtaining from the Legislature a renewal of the statute passed in the year 1772, regulating the management of the personal estates of Bankrupts in Scotland; and he had also submitted to the consideration of all or most of the Gentlemen present, the printed Observations and proposed Improvements on the Scots Bankrupt Law: That he had convened them this day, after every information had been afforded them, to know their sentiments on a subject so highly interesting to this part of the kingdom in general, and in which they, as individuals, were most peculiarly concerned.

The unanimous sense of the meeting was found to consist of the following resolutions.

1*st*, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the old law of this country, by which the personal estates of bankrupts were governed prior to the act 1772, was totally inadequate to that purpose, in the advanced state of our commerce, and ruinous to our reputation as a commercial people.

2*dly*, That the act 1772 proceeded on principles more liberal and enlarged than the old law, more fitly suited to our extended commerce, and justified in its principles by the most beneficial consequences, after an experience of nine years.

3*dly*, That the steps taken by the Committee of Royal Boroughs, towards obtaining a renewal of the act 1772, are highly commendable and praise-worthy; and that the observations and proposed improvements on that statute are founded on the justest commercial ideas, aptly accomodated to the situation of this country, and to introduce a system that must be salutary in its effects.

4*thly*, That the meeting will support, to the utmost of their power, the Royal Boroughs, or their committee, in every application made by them to Parliament for a renewal of the act 1772, with the alterations so judiciously suggested in the printed observations and proposed improvements on that law: And the meeting request their Preses to apply to their representative in Parliament for his aid and support to any bill that may be offered for that purpose, in behalf of the Royal Boroughs.

(Signed) PAT. MAXWELL.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *March 12.*

Admiralty-office, March 12, 1782.

THIS morning Captain Henry Edwin Stanhope, late of his Majesty's ship the Ruffel, arrived here from Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Bart. with a letter to Mr Stephens, dated Barfleur, Baffe-Terre Road, the 7th of laft month, of which the following is an extract:

THE deſign of the Count de Graſſe was moſt undoubtedly againſt Barbadoes, could he have got to windward; but, failing of that, owing to ſtrong eaſterly winds, and a lee current, he bent his courſe to this iſland.

The moment his views were made known to me, I quitted Carliſle Bay, and got off Engliſh Harbour, with all the haſte in my power; where I could only hear of a formidable attack being made upon St Chriſtopher's, without any certain information either of the enemy's ſea or land force. I anchored in St John's road, and the Prudent having joined me, I ſailed on the 23d in the evening with 22 ſail of the line, and was cloſe off the ſouth eaſt end of Nevis, at day light next morning, when I directed the ſquadron to be formed in order of battle, with a deſign of attacking the enemy at anchor, if I ſaw it practicable to any advantage; but the ſignal for the line a-head was no ſooner thrown out than Rear Admiral Drake made that for ſpeaking with me, and brought to; I did the ſame, and ſoon learnt he only repeated the ſignal of the Alfred in the rear; and that that ſhip had run on board the Nymph, and almoſt cut her aſunder. It was reported to me, each had received ſo much damage as to be unable to keep the ſea. I immediately ordered a ſurvey on both, and was happy to find the Alfred could be put in a ſtate for preſent ſervice in the courſe of the day and following night; but that the Nymphe could not. I therefore ſhifted the troops ſhe had on board, to another frigate, and ordered her to Engliſh harbour, where ſhe arrived ſafe. This misfortune to the Alfred, obliged me to remove her from being the leading ſhip, into the center of my line, and to place the St Albans in her room. That morning the look-out frigate a-head fell in with and took a very large King's cutter of 16 ſix pounders, but ſeven months old, and commanded by a Knight of Malta: She is named L'Eſpion; ſhe came from Martinique about thirty hours before, and was full of ſhells and other Ordnance ſtores. In the afternoon the Count de Graſſe quitted this road, and kept a few miles to leeward of me the whole night.

At day light we plainly diſcovered 33 ſail of the enemy's ſhips, 29 of which of two decks formed in a line a-head. I made every appearance of an attack, which threw the Count de Graſſe a little from the ſhore; and as I thought I had a fair proſpect of gaining the anchorage he left, and well knowing it was the only chance I had of ſaving the iſland, if it was to be ſaved, I puſhed for it, and ſucceeded, by having my rear and part of the center engaged.

The enemy gave a preference to Commodore Affleck; but he kept up ſo noble a fire, and was ſo ſupported by his ſeconds, Captain Cornwallis and Lord Robert Manners, that the loſs and damages ſuſtained in thoſe ſhips were very trifling and they very much preſerved the other ſhips in the rear. The Prudent had the misfortune to have her wheel ſhot to pieces the firſt broadſide, which occaſioned her loſs to exceed that of any other ſhip.

Would the event of a battle have determided the fate of the iſland, I would, without heſitation, have attacked the enemy, from my knowledge how much was to be expected from an Engliſh ſquadron, commanded by men, amongſt whom is no other contention than who ſhould be moſt forward in rendering ſervices to his king and country: Herein I placed the utmoſt confidence, and ſhould not, I fully truſt, have been diſappointed.

I anchored his Majeſty's ſquadron in a cloſe line a-head; but Commodore Affleck having acquainted me that the Bedford had driven off the Bank, I ordered her into the van.

Next morning, about eight o'clock, I was attacked from van to rear, with the whole force of the enemy, (29 ſail) for nearly two hours, without having the leaſt viſible impreſſion made upon my line. The French ſhips then wore, and ſtood off again, and in the afternoon began a ſecond attack upon my center and rear, with no better ſucceſs than before: Since which the Count de Graſſe has kept at a ſafe diſtance. Many of the French ſhips muſt have ſuffered very conſiderably, and the Ville de Paris was upon the heel all the next day, covering her ſhot holes.

By information from the ſhore, the French ſhips have ſent to St Euſtatius upwards of 1000 wounded men.

I think myſelf perfectly ſecure here againſt the enemy's preſent force, ſuperior as it is; and am happy to find, by a letter I have received from Governor Shirley, that Brimſtone Hill, to which his Exceſſency retired, is in the moſt perfect ſecurity: I have not a thought of moving, and think the Count de Graſſe will not venture to attack me again, unleſs he ſhould attempt ſomething by fire-veſſels, which I am prepared againſt as much as poſſible: If, therefore, Brimſtone Hill can hold out, which I have not a doubt of, the Marquis de Bouille, (who landed with 8000 men upon the iſland) as well as the Count de Graſſe, will, I think, be glad to retire. When I ſent an officer to Brimſtone Hill, he was accompanied by one from General Preſcott, (who embarked with the 28th regiment, and two companies of the 13th, from Antigua, at my requeſt, knowing well Brimſtone Hill, and every part of the iſland) who brought the following meſſage from that brave old ſoldier General Fraſer: "That as he had taken the trouble to come "with troops to his aſſiſtance, he ſhould doubtleſs be glad of "the honour of ſeeing him; but that he was in no want of "him or his troops." Upon my being made acquainted with this ſpirited meſſage from General Fraſer, I propoſed to General Preſcott his taking a poſt on ſhore in the vicinity of Baſſe-Terre, and offered to land two battalions of marines, of 700 each, rank and file, with the 69th regiment, which, with the 28th regiment, and the two companies of the 13th, would make a body of 2400 men: His anſwer was, He did not think it practicable to maintain a poſt; but was ſanguine in his wiſhes to be put on ſhore, with his Antigua troops and the 69th regiment. They were accordingly landed on the 28th, immediately got into action, and drove the enemy with conſiderable loſs. He remained on ſhore all night, and next morning the Marquis de Bouille appeared at the head of upwards of 4000 men; but not caring to attack General Preſcott, on a hill, he poſſeſſed juſt to the eaſtward of Frigate Bay, where he landed, led his troops back to his encampment under Brimſtone Hill. And as it then appeared to me, that no ſolid purpoſe could be anſwered by the continuance of our troops on ſhore, I ſubmitted it to the General's conſideration, whether it would not be adviſeable to reimbark, and he readily concurring, all were taken off that evening without the loſs of a man. The General had about forty killed and wounded in his ſkirmiſh with the Iriſh brigade.

General Skeene landed with the 69th regiment, and had his full ſhare of putting the enemy to the rout.

All communication being now cut off with Brimſtone Hill, I thought it expedient, as did the General alſo, to ſend him and the Antigua troops back, and they ſailed in the Convert and Fortunee on the 1ſt inſtant.

On that day the Triſtrone joined me, and I propoſe ſhall return to England with an account of the ſituation of things here, which I think of importance their Lordſhips ſhould know.

I ſend the copy of my line of battle, and an account of the killed and wounded. I have much pleaſure in telling you his Majeſty's ſhips under my command are very immaterialy injured in their maſts and yards, perfectly healthy, and the people in the higheſt ſpirits.

The Count de Graſſe appears one day with 32 two decked ſhips (the whole of the preſent force in this country) and another with only 29, ſo that I imagine two or three are conſtantly watering at Old Road.

The following are copies of Sir Samuel Hood's line of battle, and of his accounts of the number of officers and men killed and wounded in each of the ſhips under his command.

LINE OF BATTLE.

FRANCIS SAMUEL DRAKE, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the Blue, &c.

The St Alban's to lead on the ſtarboard, and the America on the larboard tack.

Rate.	Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
3d	St Alban's	Captain Inglis,	64	500
—	Alcide	—— Thompſon	74	600
—	Intrepid	—— Molloy	64	500
—	Torbay	—— Gidoin	74	600
—	Princeſſa	Rear-Admiral Drake / Captain Knatchbull	70	577
2d	Prince George	—— Williams	96	750
3d	Ajax	—— Charrington	74	550

Furydice to repeat.

Sir SAMUEL HOOD, Bart. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, &c.

—	Prince William	—— Wilkinſon	64	500
—	Shrewſbury	—— Knight	74	600
—	Invincible	—— Saxton	74	600
2d	Barfleur	Sir Samuel Hood, Bt. / Captain Hood	90	767
3d	Monarch	—— Reynolds	74	600
—	Belliqueux	Rt. Hon. Lord Cranſton	64	500
—	Centaur	Captain Inglefield	74	650
—	Alfred	—— Bayne	74	600

La Nymphe, Groſs Iſlet ſchooner, Expedition ſchooner.

Champion to repeat.

EDMUND AFFLECK, Eſq; Commodore.

—	Ruſſel	—— Stanhope	74	600
—	Reſolution	Rt. Hon. Ld. R. Manners	74	600
—	Bedford	Commodore Affleck / Captain Graves	74	617
—	Canada	Hon. Wm. Cornwallis	74	600
—	Prudent	Captain Barclay	64	500
—	Montagu	—— Bowen	74	600
—	America	—— Thompſon	64	500

Sybil.——Solebay to repeat.

All accidental frigates to be to windward of the center diviſion.

Given under my hand, on board his Majeſty's ſhip Barfleur, at ſea, Jan 24. 1782. SAM. HOOD.

Return of Killed and Wounded on board his Majeſty's Ships under mentioned, in Action with the French Fleet on the 25th and 26th of January 1782.

Ships Names.		Killed.	Wounded.
St Alban's,	—	2	9
Alcide,	—	2	4
Intrepid,	—	2	0
Torbay,	—	0	0
Princeſſa,	—	2	4
Prince George,	—	1	3
Ajax,	—	1	13
Prince William,		0	3
Shrewſbury,	—	3	7
Invincible,	—	0	1
Barfleur,	—	9	24
Monarch,	—	2	2
Belliqueux,	—	3	7
Centaur,	—	0	12
Alfred,	—	2	20
Ruſſel,	—	8	29
Reſolution,	—	5	11
Bedford,	—	2	15
Canada,	—	1	12
Prudent,	—	18	36
Montagu,	—	7	23
America,	—	1	17
Champion,	—	1	1
Total,		72	244

Officers killed

Mr Charles Martin, Maſter of the Reſolution.
Mr John Chartes, Maſter of the Prudent.

Officers wounded.

Lieutenant Elliot, of the Ajax.
Lieutenant Forſter, of marines, Centaur.
Lieutenant Patey, of the Montagu.
Mr Raven, Maſter of the Montagu.
Captain Strickland, of marines, Prudent.
Lieutenant Griffiths, of marines, Prudent.

SAM. HOOD.

Return of Killed and Wounded of his Majeſty's 69th regiment, on the 28th of January, 1782.

Killed. Captain Roſs, 1 ſerjeant, 6 rank and file.
Wounded. Captain Cunningham, Lieutenants Brown and Clark, Enſign Chambers, 1 ſerjeant, 21 rank and file.

SAM. HOOD.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *March 12.*

The New-York, Richie, from Jamaica, ſailed with the convoy for London in December; about the 29th, in the night, ſhe ran foul of the Nancy, Nelſon, and with difficulty got back to Jamaica to repair: The Nancy ſoon ſunk afterwards, as mentioned before.

Elſinore 26th of February. We have juſt received advice, that the Speedwell, Brody, from Dantzick for Aberdeen, was loſt among the ice, in Steenden Bay above Copenhagen; the crew were ſaved, but we are informed the Captain was drowned.

The Succeſs, Rolkelly, from London to Plymouth, on Friday laſt, was drove by a ſtorm out of the Downs, is on ſhore near Ramſgate, and it is feared will be loſt.

Weymouth 9. Came into Portland Road laſt night the Brig Mathew and Ann, with proviſions. She ſailed from Limerick in company with the Brig Adventure, Weeks, of Yarmouth, both for Cowes; they were chaſed by a privateer of about 8 guns, which took the Adventure about 3 leagues eaſt of Portland.

The Induſtry, Johnſon, from Jamaica to London, was drove on ſhore in the night between the 27th and 28th ult. at Liſcanner in the county of Clare, Ireland; part of the cargo will be ſaved, but it is feared the ſhip will be loſt.

The Blagrove, M'Neil, is totally loſt at Buckeners Bay in Jamaica.

The N. S. Do Livertamento E Paqte, Das Ilhas, Caroao, from Liſbon to London, is put into Falmouth in diſtreſs.

The Richard, Teaſore, from Jamaica for Liverpool, was loſt the 20th inſt. at Slynehead in Galway Bay, Ireland; a few puncheons of rum, and ſome bags of cotton ſaved.

The Jupiter man of war arrived at Portſmouth the 9th inſt. on the 1ſt ſhe captured a ſmall veſſel from St Domingo, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with ſugar, coffee, indigo, and cotton. On the 8th, ſhe fell in with, and captured off the Hazard, the Bologne privateer of St Maloes, of 16 guns; She had taken nothing, having been out only five days.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Monday, March 11.*

Went into a Committee, Mr Ord in the Chair. About four o'clock Lord *North* propoſed his taxes for the intereſt of the new loan.

SMALL-BEER.

The firſt tax he entered on was one upon that ſpecies of ſmall-beer, known in the Exciſe by the name of *Tenth*. On this article he propoſed to lay an impoſt of One Shilling, in addition to two ſhillings already laid on that beer before. This addition, he ſaid, would be productive of a groſs ſum of 42,000l. His Lordſhip urged two reaſons to recommend this tax; firſt, that it would not affect the poor, as it was a beverage by no means in common uſe among them; and next, it would put an end to an abuſe practiſed by brewers againſt the Exciſe, who had been accuſtomed to brew beer from 10s. to 14s. and 16s. a barrel, and pay no higher duty than they paid for that priced at 9s. and from 9s. to 10s. But how this abuſe would be put a ſtop to, by the legiſlature defining the nature of the duties, and ſpecifying their ſubjects, which had never yet been ſatisfactorily adjuſted, ſo as to prevent diſputes between the trade and the Exciſe. In future, therefore, he propoſed that all ſmall-beer, priced at 6s. per barrel, ſhould continue at its old duty; all at 8s. ſhould be now 3s. per barrel; and all at 14s. and upwards ſhould undergo the duty on ſtrong beer, which is 8s. per barrel. He calculated the efficiency of this tax on *Tenth* beer to ariſe from a conſumption of 500,063 barrels annually.

TEA.

His next tax was upon *Tea*. There were at preſent 35,000 licenſes for ſelling this commodity, at 5s. each. He propoſed an addition of 5s. but that this additional tax might not fall heavy upon the poor retailer, in common with the rich wholeſale trader, and that there ſhould be an equitable diſcrimination between theſe two deſcriptions of tradeſmen, he propoſed, that every trader who applied for a permit of 6lb. of tea, or upwards, ſhould be conſidered as a wholeſale trader; but if, to avoid the license of 40s. they ſhould apply for a permit for a leſſer quantity, in that caſe, ſhould the amount, in the courſe of a year, of what they got permits for, ariſe to 100lb. they ſhould then be conſidered as wholeſale dealers, and pay accordingly. He computed, that there were 20,000 dealers who would pay the 40s. tax; and, upon the whole, judges that theſe duties upon tea would produce 48,750l.

SOAP.

Soap was a third article his Lordſhip touched on.—On this he propoſed to lay three farthings in the pound, or ſeven ſhillings per hundred. He recommended this impoſt, for ſeveral humane and wiſe conſiderations. Among others he urged, that prudence pointed out to a Financier, as the beſt ſubjects for taxation, all articles that were falling in their value, or not likely to riſe. Soap was in both theſe circumſtances. It had been falling for ſome time, and was not likely to riſe; and the reaſon of this was not ſo much of a temporary, as of a permanent nature. Tallow, one of the chief ingredients in this compoſition, had been of late much cheaper than it uſed to be. It was true tallow might riſe; but another ingredient, and indeed the moſt expenſive, Barilla, was exceedingly fallen, and never like to riſe more. By a late diſcovery, this commodity might be made to ſtretch near two-thirds beyond what it was formerly cuſtomary to extend it to; for Barilla, after it had been for a firſt time uſed, would again ſerve with equal benefit, on being mixed with about a fifth of freſh unuſed aſhes, and thus in proportion it might be manufactured by due refreſhment to a 3d or 4th proceſs. To theſe conſiderations was added, that it is a tax that will fall lightly on the poor, whoſe eaſe, he ſaid, he always had, and ever ſhould have in his view. It was computed, that, upon an average, every poor perſon, after all their other œconomic modes of waſhing, might have occaſion to conſume a quarter of a pound of Soap per week; thus the preſent duty would be but an additional expence incurred yearly of about nine-pence three farthings. Soap was one of the neceſſary comforts of life that could the better bear this impoſt, as it had not been taxed ſince the year 1713. This duty his Lordſhip calculated to be efficient for 104,500l.

TOBACCO.

His fourth Tax was upon the *Importation of Tobacco*: On this article he propoſed to lay an impoſt of 4d. per pound; and he ſaid, that, though there were not now ſuch quantities in the kingdom as in former times, yet there ſeemed no great eagerneſs in the country to raiſe the price on that account; the temporary cauſes which had given riſe to the preſent dearth, being every day expected to loſe their force. The capture of St Euſtatius, and the blocking up of the Cheſapeak, occaſioned a ſtagnation in this branch of trade for ſome time. But a traffic had lately been opened with the Daniſh iſlands, which now began to bring matters again into their old channel. This, with the circumſtance of a vaſt quantity of tobacco having been lately purchaſed at New York, and expected home in the ſpring, had ſuſpended the operations both of buyers and ſellers. Taking, therefore, the average price of Tobacco to be now as it really is 2s. 1d. and comparing it with 2s. 6d. the price it bore about 10 years ago, the preſent impoſt would not enhance the article upon the conſumer beyond what he paid for it, when he was reckoned to have it at the beſt advantage; that is to ſay, previous to the capture of St Euſtatius and the blocking up of the Cheſapeak; on the contrary, it would be ſtill a penny leſs than it was then without this duty. Laſt year 8,500,000 lbs of tobacco were conſumed in this country. From this conſumption his Lordſhip calculated that the preſent impoſt would produce 141,332l.

FOREIGN BRANDY.

His fifth tax was on *Foreign Brandy*.—A great deal of trick and evaſion had been uſed to defraud the revenue of the duties on this article by traders pretending that their imports were of Spaniſh and other produce, when in fact, they were French. In order, therefore, to put an end to this iniquitous practice, and, at the ſame time to anſwer the purpoſe of finance, he propoſed that *all* Brandies ſhould, for the time to come, be taxed as French Brandies. This duty he computed at 146,333l. yearly.

SALTS.

The ſixth tax was upon the two ſpecies of *Salts*, *common* and *medicinal*: On the former his Lordſhip propoſed to lay 10d. per buſhel, which was not quite a farthing per pound. He ſtated that a duty of 4s. 2d. per buſhel was already laid upon that article, which produced 300,000l. annually, from whence he concluded that the duty he now offered for the conſent of the committee would be 60,000l. efficient. Medicinal Salt, he propoſed to tax at 20s. per hundred, and calculated that this impoſt would turn out 5000l. The whole of the impoſt on both amounted to 65,000l. This laſt tax, as well as ſome others, he propoſed to offer to the conſideration of the Committee; being novel ones, he could not ſpeak to them with that preciſion and certainty he did on thoſe he had before propoſed; the efficiency of an old tax being pretty evident, while that of a new one could only be taken up on probable grounds. It was on theſe grounds he was obliged to go.

INSURANCES *from* FIRE.

He then propoſed a tax of 1s. 6d. on every 100l. inſured upon houſe and furniture from the caſualty of fire. This, he ſaid, was equally certain as the land tax, as the people who were to pay it, would themſelves be the impoſers of the duty; for it would be only laid as they eſtimated their own property: And ſuch a trifling impoſt could not prevent men, who wiſhed to keep their property ſecure, from following ſo prudent a practice. With reſpect to the tax-gatherers, the duty was new, but the nation would not be at any expence in collecting it, as the receivers of the inſurance, at the time the inſurance was made, ſhould take this tax in addition, and pay it into the Exchequer.—The inſurance of the Sun Fire-office he calculated to be about 90,000,000l. annually.—The Weſtminſter inſurance, between 9 and 10,000,000l.—The Hand-in-hand about 15,000,000l.—The Union about 10,000,000l.—The Royal Exchange about 15,000,000l.—The London inſurance about 8,000,000l.—In all, about 157,000,000l. From this detail, he ſaid, he was warranted in computing that the tax he propoſed would, in all probability, produce 212,500l.—But he would rate it only at 200,000l.

His Lordſhip propoſed a ſeventh duty on inland bills of exchange, including promiſſory notes and drafts of every kind, ſuch only excepted as were payable on demand. He would have 3d. laid upon bills of this deſcription for all ſums under 50l.; thoſe above that amount to pay 6d. It would be no great inconvenience, he ſaid, to men in buſineſs to have their bills ſtamped under this regulation, as almoſt every merchant of any conſequence had his bills already ſtruck from a copper-plate, ſo that the expence would not hereby be greatly encreaſed. And as there were diſtributors of ſtamps almoſt in every village through the kingdom, it could be attended with no inconvenience to any one whoſe occaſions might require him to draw a bill or promiſſory note; beſides, this impoſt would not need any additional office for its collection—the ſtamp officers would diſcharge that taſk. It might indeed be objected, that i

ck the practice of drawing and re-drawing, which obtained in this country. But it required very little reflection to see it was no force in this objection, as the man of real substance ot be prevented by so trivial an impediment from following ainful line of business. He calculated that this duty would 0,000 l. grounding his computation on the following reasons: of our middling cities there were four principal houses, which drew twenty-six thousand bills, and there are 900 market-the kingdom, very few of which were without some such last mentioned, he concluded therefore, that the drafts issued through the nation might be about 4,000,000 l. and conse-that this tax would be as efficient as he had stated it.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

ith tax respected places of public Entertainment, Exhibi-He proposed to lay a duty of Three-pence upon every that was paid for entrance into any of them, where no wine, was to be had, and Sixpence where it was to be had; Sixpence ets from One Shilling to Three Shillings price; One Shil-Tickets from Three Shillings value to Five Shillings; Two nd Six-pence on all from Five Shillings to Ten Shillings and and Five Shillings on all from Ten Shillings and Sixpence This tax would not be any expence to the Public for an ad-fice, as the Treasurers of these places of resort should, upon y of every ticket, give beside a ticket for the tax, which last vious to the party's admission, should be handed by him to people from the Stamp Office, who should attend there for ose. This would not interfere with his duty in the Stamp all the business there would be transacted in the morning, ttendance to the evening at the places of diversion, instead a hardship, would have a great pleasure annexed to his em-He computed, that this tax in London would produce and from the rest of the kingdom 20,000 l. in all 30,000 l.

INLAND CARRIAGE.

ith and last Tax his Lordship proposed, was upon the Car-ll Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, which he ranged under ds, viz. Land Carriage; Carriage on Rivers and Canals; ge Coastwise.—On the Carriage of Goods by Land, he pro-ay at the rate of a 17th part of the carrier's hire: For in-en he gained 13 d. per hundred weight, for carrying goods day, the impost should be a 17th part of 13 d. His Lord-went into a very long and accurate detail of the number of employed in this business to and from London; upon the ip of which, he computed, that the duty on this branch of ould amount to 48,235 l. 8 s. 1 d. and the Land Carriage, he rest of the kingdom, would produce 60,294 l. Coals, d, Manure, and other such bulky articles, to be exempt On Inland Navigation Carriage, he proposed to lay One Ton per mile; and, as there were 2387 miles of navigable Great Britain, and the navigation of the Thames only would 0 l. annually per mile, he calculated that the inland water the whole country would amount to 163,410 l. efficient. head of Coasting Carriage he computed to be 1,160,000 ch, at 3 d. per ton, on the lading of every vessel *entering* excepted, which are already subject to a duty, he calculated ual produce of 12,000 l. The sum total then of the car-land, fresh water and fea, might fairly be set down at but, as it was a new duty, he would rate it at only 210,000 l. o be taken out for the Land Carriage as usually, at the office Coaches, &c. and a settlement to be made every month, as d in the latter case. Thus, he said, there will be no foun-any extraordinary imposition by the carrier, as he advances rdinary money in paying the tax. Licences to be had at the for the fresh water carriage, and at the Custom House for rriage; by which means the Public will not be burdened with onal expence for the collection of them. Having thus gone he taxes in the detail, his Lordship summed them up as

Excise Duties,	L.	195,253
Custom House,		146,330
Salt Office,		65,000
Stamp Office,		390,000
Total,	L.	796,583

ame time that he brought forward these taxes, he declared produce 800,000 l. with the greatest ease, by an article which it untouched, but pledged himself to the House, if at a future should be any necessity, he would lay it open to them; and ppy that it was in his power to make this declaration, when language lately much indulged in that place, the world might imagine that our resources were in a melancholy ebb. He rspass but a moment longer on the patience of the House, to words respecting a matter of conversation which happened e days ago. An honourable gentleman (Mr Fox) was exceed-rehensive lest his Lordship should quit his office without provid-deficiencies of his former taxes. Doubtless, lest that burden ll on his shoulders, as he was sure of taking instant possession ce. This deficiency the honourable gentleman stated at 500,000 l. d leave to set him right in that particular, by proving, that at utmost the deficiencies amounted only to 200,000 l. and even would very shortly be discharged by the taxes, appropriated to ose, becoming every day more efficient. He gave the honour-tleman this assurance, in order to dispel the dark clouds that g over his bright prospects of preferment, which of late he ap-enraptured with; as the slightest gloom upon them must give ain to a bosom susceptible of such fine feelings.

e said, that though the fact was as the noble Lord had stated there were only two hundred thousand pounds deficiency; yet ments he made use of on a former day (when he imagined it dred thousand pounds) would hold equally strong now: As he d that the noble Lord, in proposing taxes only for eight hun-sand pounds, two hundred of which were to be applied to the of the deficiencies of his former taxes, was deceiving the pu-in truth he was raising taxes to the amount of but six hundred pounds. This was the strongest proof that could be adduced, re were not those great sources of taxation remaining, which le Lord boasted of, or why let such a heavy burthen re-r those who may succeed the noble Lord. It was not honestly by the public, not to show them their real situation, osing taxes to the full of what they were subject to—But that ot answer the noble Lord's view, as the nation would then see tched situation, and no longer trust the management of their those who reduced them to a state of bankruptcy; the only y of escaping which was, by a speedy removal of those who scandalously abused the trust reposed in them. As to the taxes d before the House by the noble Lord, he confessed himself un-d to oppose them, though he looked on them to be far from ligible; and as he had no others to offer in their stead, he not at present oppose them. However, there were two he could not help taking notice of as very objectiona-The first was that which raised a duty on fire insurance. could be more oppressive than this, as the premium already the insurers was very extravagant, though people submitted to their property might not be exposed; yet extravant as this n is, the duty now demanded was nearly adequate to it; so future the terms of insurance will be so high, that any one, g the smallest degree of prudence, will sooner run every risk, subscribe to terms so disproportioned to the danger. The o-x, that on land carriage, he considered as the very worst any could possibly lay. It extended to the whole commerce of the and sapped the very foundation of all the branches of business whence the publick revenues arose. But when the noble Lord blue ribbon, and his colleagues, have brought this country to situation, that our fleets can no longer afford protection to its and all commerce is obliged to be carried on internally; they a traffick of their weakness and profligacy, by taxing the traders they have so shamefully impounded. He would therefore advise ble Lord to change this tax for any other, no matter what, was impossible it could be fraught with so many evils a he had proposed. After the noble Lord's former declaration' et 216 members of that nature who were virtually the majo-had censured the noble Lord's conduct, he was astonished how, ently with honour, he could continue any longer in office. At the time he said this, he hoped the noble Lord would credit him, he declared upon his honour, he was actuated by no personal es whatever, or through any ambitious views, but merely out of a regard to the publick welfare, which he was convinced would be essentially benefited by a change of administration, and that such a measure alone would avert that ruin which stares us in the face.—He then gave notice that on Friday next a motion of importance would be brought on before the House; it had been intended for Wednesday, but it being rumoured that the noble Lord designed going into part only of the taxes on Monday, this had occasioned the gentleman who proposed making the motion to change it to the day above mentioned.

Lord Surrey, Mr Rolle, Mr Hussey, Mr Baker, Sir Grey Cooper, and General Smith, spoke. Several objections were made to some of the taxes, and many questions put to Lord North, to which his Lordship replied. At last the different motions were put, and agreed to.

LONDON.

Yesterday morning, at four o'clock, the purser of the Glatton East-Indiaman, Capt. Clements, arrived express at the India-house, with the agreeable news of the safe arrival at Plymouth of the Pigot, Capt. Morgan; the Earl of Mansfield, Capt. Fraser; and Vansittart, Capt. Young, all from China.

The above ships sailed from St Helena the 1st of January, in company with the Lord Holland, Capt. William, without any convoy, and parted the 1st inst. with her at sea. She is supposed to have gone for Ireland. They met with no enemies ships the whole voyage, nor did they leave any ships at St Helena when they sailed.

On Saturday an English officer, who had just quitted France on his parole, waited upon Lord Stormont, and informed his Lordship, that previous to his departure, accounts of a very disagreeable nature were received at Brest, which occasioned a great alarm among the superintendents of the marine—and were said to relate to a defeat which Monf. de Grasse had received in the West Indies; but the particulars were not spoken of.

The advices brought by the Glatton, Pigot, Mansfield, and Vansittart, which arrived at Plymouth on Saturday last, are as follow: On the 31st of July last, the above ships arrived at Bencoolen, the governor of which ordered them immediately with two of the Company's vessels then lying there, viz. the Rejer and Elizabeth, with a detachment of the military, to go against Padang, a Dutch settlement to the northward, on the west coast of Sumatra, where they arrived on the 10th, and took possession of it; and on the 12th of September sailed from thence, and arrived at Bencoolen the 25th, after reducing all the Dutch settlements on the coast, viz. Padang, Pfaman, Pooli, Serico, and Ayer Hadjah, without the Dutch making any opposition.

Admiralty-Office, March 11. 1782.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Capt. Seymour Finch, of his Majesty's ship Monsieur, to Mr Stephens, dated Dartmouth Rage, the 7th of March 1782.

"Having completed my water, I left Falmouth on the 4th, and on the 6th we took La Fencible French privateer brig of 16 guns and 76 men. And not being able to reach a port farther to the Westward, I have put my prisoners on shore at this place, and will proceed immediately on my cruize."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 12.

"Counsel were this day called to the bar of the House of Peers, to be heard on the adjourned argument of appeal of Fleming and Fleming, when, after a full hearing of counsel, the interlocutor complained of was affirmed.

"The Ayr Bank bill was read a third time, and passed.

"The House went into a committee, to consider of the duties on the importation of foreign snuff; after some time, Mr *Ord* reported the committee had come to several resolutions, the report of which was ordered to be received to-morrow."

Wednesday last died, Mr Jacob Pattison of Witham, student of medicine in this University, and one of the annual Presidents of the Medical and Speculative Societies; a young Gentleman of amiable manners and promising abilities; whose premature death is considered as a public loss, by all those to whom his merits were known.

This morning, the High Court of Justiciary met, in order to have proceeded on the trial of John Macdonald, ship carpenter, residing lately at Leith and Broughton, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate for the crimes of shop breaking and theft; but a certificate having been produced under the hand of one of the surgeons of this city, declaring upon soul and conscience, that Macdonald could not be removed from prison without endangering his life, the diet against him was adjourned till Monday the 17th of June next. The cause of Macdonald's illness is occasioned by his having refused to receive almost any manner of sustenance since he was served with his indictment. So very tenacious has he been in this resolution, that we are informed the quantity of bread he has eat during that period does not exceed two halfpenny rolls.

After the Court had dispatched this piece of business, John Aitken, formerly mentioned as having been indicted for forgery, was brought to the bar. His Majesty's Counsel, on account of the pannel (a very fine looking young fellow) having enlisted in the regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, declined going on with the prosecution, whereupon the Court pronounced an interlocutor *simpliciter* dismissing him from the bar.

The trade from London for the Frith, under convoy of the Alfred armed ship, were safe in Yarmouth Roads on the 7th current.

On Monday last, at three o'clock A. M. the wind blowing from east, with thick showers of snow, the sloop Ann and Mary of Leith, Charteris, from Alemouth, with a cargo of oats for Inverkeithing, was driven ashore on the rocks, to the westward of Seafield tower. The crew, with difficulty, saved their lives, but the vessel and cargo are entirely lost.

The same morning, a sloop from Pittenweem, with a cargo of coals for Dunbar, run on shore near Leven; the passengers and crew, to the amount of seven, were drowned; the master only, with difficulty, saved his life. It is thought, if the weather becomes moderate, the sloop will be got off.

We hear from Glasgow, that the Belles Stratagem, performed on Friday evening at the New Theatre in that city, gave the greatest satisfaction, and met with universal applause from a most numerous and brilliant audience.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, March 14.

"On Tuesday the 12th current, the river Clyde rose to a greater height than the oldest people in this city remember. It has sometimes overflowed that part of the town which lies very low; but, upon this occasion, it rose about 20 feet of perpendicular height above the usual course of the river. This remarkable inundation was occasioned by a very heavy fall of rain and snow, which began on Sunday last, about three afternoon, and continued without intermission, all that night, and next day. Upon Monday night, about ten o'clock, some parts of the Bridgegate were under water, and the flood continued to encrease. It was at the greatest height upon Tuesday morning about seven o'clock. At that time the Bridgegate, the lower parts of the Saltmarket, Stockwell, Maxwell-street, Jamaica-street, and the populous village of Gorbals, were all under water. The inundation was sudden and unexpected. Hundreds of families were obliged to leave their beds and their houses. As the calamity is recent, it cannot be expected we should be able to give any particular account of the damage which individuals have sustained. The loss in tobacco, sugar, and other merchandise, carried away by the river, or spoiled by water, will amount to a very large sum. We are sorry to inform our readers, that a young woman in the Gorbals was drowned; and that a woman in Partick, thinking herself in safety, refused to leave her house; and, being afterwards removed from it by her neighbours, expired in half an hour. A great number of horses and cows, which could not be removed from the stables and byres, were drowned.—The river, on this occasion, was about 18 inches higher than in the memorable flood in 1712.—Yesterday morning, to the great joy of the inhabitants, the river was confined to its usual channel.

"The Lord Provost and Magistrates, as soon as they were informed of the distresses of the inhabitants, sent them a seasonable supply of bread and coals, in boats employed for that purpose. The quantity of coals sent, was not only sufficient to warm, but to dry their houses.

"Some humane gentlemen have proposed to raise a subscription for the sufferers; and it is also expected, that there will be a collection appointed at the kirk-doors, that every person in this city may have an opportunity of contributing to the relief of those who have sustained loss by so great and unexpected a calamity.

"The inhabitants in the lower part of the town were in great distress for want of provisions. Early on Tuesday morning, some charitable Gentlemen went and distributed bread among them.

"Yesterday evening a subscription, for the sufferers by the late inundation, was opened at the Saracen's Head-Inn, when two English gentlemen gave a guinea each.—Many humane and charitable gentlemen will, undoubtedly, follow so laudable an example.

"At Kenmuir, four miles south east of this city, about twenty yards of wood, growing on the banks of the Clyde, was swept away, together with the soil, by the impetuosity of the current.

"We hear from Hamilton, that much damage has been done by the river, between that place and Lanark; that some cows have been carried away from Dalziel and Coninger, and a number of sheep from the inclosures of Hamilton; and likewise, that several mill and mill-dams have been swept away.

"They write from Paisley, that the Cart overflowed several bleachfields, and carried of a considerable quantity of goods.

"Other parts of this country have undoubtedly been visited by calamities similar to the above, although accounts of them have not come to our knowledge.

"A humane gentlemen lately made a present of two guineas to the prisoners in the Tolbooth, which was laid out in purchasing coals and other necessaries, and has proved a very seasonable relief in this severe weather.

"On Monday night last a fire happened at a farm in High Kenmuir, about four miles north of this city, which burnt the stable and byre, in which were four horses and ten cows, together with most of the farming utensils."

By order of the Governor and Directors of the Musical Society, the Oratorio of the Messiah will be performed on Friday next the 22d instant, in St Cecilia's Hall.—The members are desired to send for their tickets to the usual place on Thursday, particular tickets being ordered for the occasion. Each member will only be entitled to receive two tickets. Such gentlemen as wish to be admitted, will put their names down in the list, as usual.

To the Publisher of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I OBSERVE with pleasure an Assembly advertised for Tuesday next, in Dunn's rooms, for the benefit of the Charity Work-House and Royal Infirmary. Mr Dunn, after having laid out so large a sum on his building, is no doubt perfectly well entitled to make the most of his rooms, and to avail himself of the tide of fashion which has run so strongly in favour of the amusements there this season; but as his balls have probably made the ordinary Assembly to be less frequented than usual, consequently have diminished the profits which go to those two valuable charities, it does honour to Mr Dunn, that he has taken this method of making it up, as far as in his power; and I hope the crowds of company, who have flocked to his rooms during the whole of this season, will not desert them on this occasion, but rather show the world, that they even give the preference to an amusement, from which two such useful institutions are to derive advantage.

I am, Sir,

Your constant reader,

A CITIZEN OF EDINBURGH.

DUNN's ASSEMBLY-ROOM.

ON Tuesday the 19th March, There will be A BALL in Dunn's Assembly-Room, for the Benefit of the Charity Work house and Infirmary of this City.

TICKETS to be had at Dunn's Hotel; at Richard Richardson's, Exchange; and George Spankie's, opposite the Tron-church.

N. B. The Assembly-Room will be illuminated in the most elegant manner. The Rooms in the Hotel will be prepared for the reception of the company, in case the house shall be crowded.

☞ Dun's next Subscription Ball will be on Thursday the 21st curt.

NAVIGATION OF THE SOUND.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Merchants, Shipmasters, and others trading to the Baltic, by Mr WALTER WOOD of Elsinore, That the Navigation of the Sound is now open, and that no further obstruction to the shipping, from the frost, is expected this season.

ELSINORE, 26th February 1782.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
BY PUBLIC ROUP,

ON Tuesday the 19th of March current, in Bell's Wynd, first flair from the top on the east side, consisting of Kitchen Utensils, Beds, Tables, Chairs, Grates, an Eight-day Clock in a beautiful Mahogany Case; good Feather-Beds, Bed and Table Linens, Blankets, China, Mirrors, and some Silver Plate.

The sale to begin at ten o'clock, and to continue to three every day, until all is sold off.——Mrs DALGLIESH Auctioneer.

SALE OF FURNITURE,

In the second storey of Stevenson's land, head of Pleasance, Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup upon Tuesday the 19th day of March current, The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE which belonged to George Henderson merchant in Edinburgh, lately deceased, consisting of mounted beds, tables, chairs, feather-beds, blankets, bed and table linen, carpets, and kitchen utensils.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon.

A SALE OF TEAS.

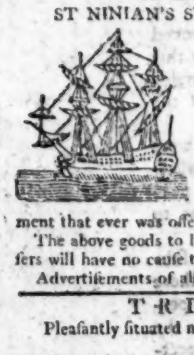
JOHN STURROCK, Tea Dealer, head of Canongate, Edinburgh, has preſently on hand a large ſtock of BLACK and GREEN TEAS, in the original packages, as purchaſed at the laſt ſale of the Eaſt India Company, which will be found of a much ſuperior quality to any that has been ſold for ſome time paſt.

The preſent prices are, Fine Congo, 8 s. per lib.—Souchong, 8 s. 6 d. to 9 s.—Fineſt Hyſon, 14 s.

Alſo Foreign Spirits and Wines at the loweſt prices.

INDIA WARE HOUSE.

ST NINIAN'S STREET, NEW TOWN, EDINBURGH.



MR ANDERSON (the proprietor) is juſt arrived from London, with a large and moſt beautiful variety of Prize Muſlins, Silks, Chintz, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Waiſtcoat and Breeches Pieces, Ladies and Gentlemens Ruffles, Silk and Cotton Hoſe, a large aſſortment of Plated Goods, with a great quantity of other articles too tedious to mention, which he flatters himſelf will not fail to meet with the approbation of the Public, being actually the moſt elegant and rich aſſortment that ever was offered to ſale in Scotland.

The above goods to be ſold at remarkable low prices, ſo that purchaſers will have no cauſe to go away with their ready money.

Advertiſements of all the goods, with the prices, to be had as above.

TRINITY LODGE,

Pleaſantly ſituated near the Sea Shore, two ſhort miles North of Edinburgh,

TO be LET either Furniſhed or Unfurniſhed, with or without Garden and Graſs Ground, for any length of time, and may be entered to immediately or at Whitſunday.

Apply to Mr Johnſton, front of the Exchange.

There is every accommodation for a family, and a good eaſy acceſs to town.

The Houſe has been occupied at different times by the Counteſs of Errol and the Earl of Hopeton.

To be LET and entered into at Whitſunday next,

THE extenſive FARM of LIESTONSHIELLS, lying in the pariſh of Kirknewton and county of Edinburgh.

Offers in writing may be addreſſed to Andrew Stuart, jun. writer to the ſignet, betwixt and the 10th of April next, and if not accepted they will be concealed.

The preſent Stocking of Sheep on the Farm will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms.

TO LET,

THAT Large and Elegant ROOM in James's Court, preſently poſſeſſed by Madam Mercucci, with the Dwelling-houſe and apartments thereto belonging. Entry to be at Whitſunday next.

For particulars apply to Alexander Smith baker in Edinburgh.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET,

AT Colinton Mains, three meaſured miles from Edinburgh, a neat HOUSE, conſiſting of a dining-room, parlour, four bed-rooms, a good kitchen, and cellar, with what other office-houſes may be neceſſary. A good Garden, a ſmall Incloſure that will maintain a cow or horſe; and if more graſs is wanted, the ſame may be had on reaſonable terms.

For particulars apply to Thomas Scott farmer at Craiglockhart.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THE HOUSE in Adams's Square, belonging to George Buchan of Kello, with Stable, Coach-houſe, &c. as poſſeſſed by Lord Auchinleck.

Iſaac Grant, writer to the ſignet, will inform as to particulars, either in regard to a ſale or ſet.

The houſe may be ſeen upon Tueſdays and Thurſdays, in the forenoon.

To be SOLD, or LET furniſhed, and entered to at Whitſunday next,

THAT elegant and convenient HOUSE, oppoſite the Canongate Church, belonging to Lady Janet Sinclair, preſently poſſeſſed by Robert Anſtruther, Bart.

For particulars as to a ſale or ſet, application may be made to Iſaac Grant writer to the ſignet.

TO be SOLD by auction, at Heron's Long-room in Glaſgow, on Wedneſday the 20th of March, at 12 o'clock mid-day,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

95 Caſks of CLAYED SUGAR.
10 Bags of COFFEE.
18 Hogſheads of TOBACCO.

Being part of the cargo of De Batavier, Sieffe Sieſpkes De Graaf late maſter, taken by his Majeſty's ſhips of war the Monarch, Panther, and Sybil.

Samples of the goods, and conditions of the ſale, will be ſhown at the Compting-houſe of Somervell, Gordon, and Company, merchants in Glaſgow.

SALE OF PRIZE GOODS.

TO be SOLD by public auction, in different lots, at the Warehouſe of Meſſrs RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, and CO. Leith, on Thurſday the twenty-eighth day of March current, at ten o'clock forenoon,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Being part of the Cargo of the BECKY AND HARRIOT, Prize to the LIVELY Privateer, WILLIS MACNEL Commander, taken on her paſſage from Amſterdam to Bolton, viz.

200 pieces Linen.
28 pieces White Sheeting.
71 pieces Ruſſia Sheeting, and Raven Duck.
49 pieces Dowlas.
10 pieces Huckaback.
18 pieces Diaper.
8 Damaſk Table Cloths.
3 pieces Tike.
29 dozen Check and Linen Handkerchiefs.
39 pieces Buckram.
76 dozen pairs Cotton, Thread, and Worſted Stockings.
18 Worſted Breeches Pieces.
237 pieces Calicoes.
32 pieces Durants and Laſtings.
12 pieces Demitty and Quilting.
108 pieces Checks.
27 pieces Jeanet.
2 pieces Thickſet.
51 dozen Tapes.
75 groſs of Lacing and Bindings.
42 pieces Shalloons.
65 pieces Broad Cloth.
246 reams Writing-paper.
560 dozen Pins.
283 dozen Knives and Forks.
4 dozen pairs of Buckles.
243 dozen Pen Knives, Files and Sciſſars.
12 Tea Trays, Bread Baskets, and Servers.
5250 beſt Quills.
A quantity of Sealing Wax and Wafers.
380 Lawn and Guaze Handkerchiefs and Aprons.
100 yards of black and white Gauze.
316 lib. of Thread.
100 dozen of Fans.
3 Silk Umbreilas.
10 Beaver Hats.
2 pieces of Carpeting.
12 pieces Oſnaburgs.
98 pieces Sail Cloth.
360 Looking-glaſſes.
3175 feet of Window-glaſs.
6 boxes of Tin-plates.
41 caſks of White Paint.
1000 lib. Lead Shot.
5 caſks of Stearch.

And a variety of Millinery and Haberdaſhery Ware, &c.

The Goods are of the beſt qualities, and will be ſhown three days before the ſale. Catalogues will be had by applying as above.

TO be SOLD by auction, at Lawſon's Coffeehouſe Leith, on Tueſday the 19th current, at twelve o'clock noon, if not diſpoſed of by private bargain before that time,

The Brig MERCURY, Plantation built, burden about 150 tons, a remarkable faſt ſailer.

The Inventary and conditions of ſale to be ſeen at Martin and Kerr's, Leith.

TO THE OUT-PENSIONERS OF CHELSEA COLLEGE, RESIDING IN NORTH BRITAIN.

WHEREAS ſeveral Out Penſioners, who, upon the late examination by Mr North, were found fit for duty, and, in conſequence thereof, were ordered to attend at Edinburgh, Glaſgow, Perth, Aberdeen, or Inverneſs, upon the reſpective days mentioned in the order, as publiſhed in the different Edinburgh news-papers in December laſt, have hitherto neglected to appear, in obedience to this order.

Theſe are therefore to acquaint all ſuch to repair to Edinburgh upon the 8th day of May next, where they will apply to the Brigade Major, and receive orders from him; with certification to all ſuch as ſhall then neglect to appear, that they will be ſtruck off from the Penſion Liſt.

If any of theſe Out Penſioners are unable to attend by ſickneſs or other cauſes, they muſt ſend certificates properly atteſted, mentioning the reaſons of their inability.

Given at Edinburgh, this 16th day of March 1782.

ALEX. MACKAY, LT. GEN.

By the General's Command,
M. RAMSAY, DEP. ADJT. GEN.

PAISLEY, *8th March* 1782.

THE Magiſtrates having this day called a very numerous meeting of the principal Manufacturers and Traders of this town and neighbourhood, there was laid before the meeting the proceedings of the Committee of Royal Boroughs, with regard to the renewal of the Bankrupt Act for Scotland, now about to expire, with the alterations and amendments therein propoſed, which being read and carefully conſidered, they unanimouſly approved of the ſame; and agreed to recommend to the Repreſentative in Parliament for the county of Renfrew, to pay particular attention to any bill that may be brought in by the Committee of Royal Boroughs for a new law, in the terms therein propoſed; and further authoriſe Andrew Smith, Eſq; the firſt Magiſtrate, as their preſes, to return their moſt grateful acknowledgements to the Committee of Convention of Royal Boroughs, and the other Gentlemen who have, with ſo much public ſpirit, labour, and attention, digeſted the intended amendments; and appoint this to be inſerted in the Edinburgh and Glaſgow news-papers.

Signed in name, and by appointment of the meeting, by
ANDREW SMITH, Preſes.

GRASS PARKS.

TO be LET, in the houſe of Alexander Stewart, vintner at Danderhall, upon Friday the 22d day of March, at eleven o'clock forenoon, ſundry GRASS PARKS at DRUM, in the pariſh of Liberton, and ſhire of Edinburgh, with a Wright's Houſe and Shop, and Graſs Park behind the ſame, entering from the turnpike road leading to Dalkeith. Robert Sellers gardener at Somervile houſe will ſhow the grounds.

For particulars apply to [illegible] Forbes, writer in Edinburgh.

GEORGE AND BLUE BOAR INN,

HOLBORN.

Newcaſtle, Edinburgh, Glaſgow, Perth, and Aberdeen Poſt-Coaches and Diligences (with a Guard),

SET out from the above Inn, and from Mr Nelſon's, the Bull and Poſt-boy, Newcaſtle, every morning at one o'clock (Sundays excepted), by way of Boroughbridge and Wetherby, which road is ſeven miles nearer than that by way of York, eighteen miles nearer than that by Leeds and Sheffield, and the road by Newcaſtle from Edinburgh to London is thirty-three miles nearer than that by way of Carliſle, Leeds, and Shefficld.—The fare from Newcaſtle to London, 2l. 10s. each; from Edinburgh to Newcaſtle, 1l. 14s. Each paſſenger to be allowed 14 lb. weight of luggage; all above, 5½d. per lb. from Edinburgh to London, and in proportion for ſhorter diſtances. Small parcels at 4s. 6d. each.—For the better accommodation of paſſengers travelling from London to Edinburgh, and from Edinburgh to London, tickets are given out by Mr Robertſon at the Black Bull, foot of the Pleaſance, Edinburgh, and at the George and Blue Boar Inn, Holborn, London, at 3l. 17s. each paſſenger.

By theſe carriages there is a moſt expeditious and cheap conveyance to all the principal towns in North Britain.—A Diligence ſets out from Mr Robertſon's at Edinburgh, for Glaſgow, Perth, Aberdeen, &c.

PERFORMED BY

	Miles.		Miles.
Maberly, London,		Woodcock, Doncaſter,	14
Holden, Hatfield, -	20	Lowe, Ferrybridge, -	15
Mayes, Stevenage,	12	Parker, Wetherby,	16
Nicolls, Biggleſwade, -	14	Fretwell, Boroughbridge, -	12
Johnſon, Bugden, -	16	Hirſt, Northallerton,	19
Sibley, Stilton, -	14	Burnet, Darlington, -	16
Terryweſt, Stamford,	14	Richardſon, Durham,	18
Sturtle, Witham Common,	11	Nelſon, Newcaſtle, -	15
Anderſon, Grantham, -	10	AND	
Tomlinſon, Newark,	14	James Robertſon and Co.	
Sellers, Tuxford, -	14	Edinburgh, - -	105
Nelſon, Barnby Muir, -	10		

The proprietors will not be accountable for any parcels, boxes, &c. above the value of 15 l. and that only when enquired for within a month.

Thoſe that ſend goods muſt obſerve to pack them ſufficient to undergo the friction of the carriage, as the proprietors will not be anſwerable for damages.

The George and Blue Boar Inn, Holborn, London, is now fitted up in the moſt commodious and genteel manner for the accommodation of paſſengers and the public in general.

N. B. By this conveyance paſſengers go from Mr George Smith's, New Inn, Aberdeen, to London, for 5l. 17s. 5; from Mr John Campbell's, innkeeper, Perth, for 4l. 8s.; and (at preſent) from Mr Thomas Durie's, Trongate, Glaſgow, for 4l. 4s.——Freſh horſes every ſtage.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE of CANONMILLS, with a complete ſet of Office-houſes, a Garden, and five acres of GROUND, or a greater quantity if wanted, fit to accommodate a large and genteel family.—The houſe is new, built in the moſt ſufficient manner, and agreeably ſituated, being within leſs than a meaſured mile of the city of Edinburgh, and within a mile of the ſea. The fields belonging to it are bounded by the pleaſure grounds of Belvue on the ſouth, by the Water of Leith and grounds adjacent on the weſt, and by the pleaſure grounds of Inverleith and Warriſton on the north and eaſt. From the houſe there is a view of the town and ſhipping of Leith, of the Frith, of the coaſt of Fife, and the proſpect on every ſide terminated by the diſtant hills.

The houſe will be ſhown on Tueſday, Wedneſday, Thurſday, and Friday, from twelve to three o'clock.

For particulars, apply to Mr Archibald Macdowall, at his ſhop in Bridge-ſtreet, or to John Gordon clerk to the ſignet.

SALE OF OAK WOODS IN PERTHSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of James Stuart vintner in the village of Comrie, upon Wedneſday the 3d of April next, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

The whole of the OAK WOODS growing upon the Lands and Eſtate of COMRIE, lying within the pariſh thereof, and county of Perth.—Theſe woods are of eaſy acceſs, and are ſituated within four miles of Crieff, and ſixteen miles of Perth.

For particulars, enquire at Reid wright at Comrie, who will ſhow the woods.——Not to be repeated.

SALE OF LANDS IN EAST LOTHIAN.

TO be SOLD by Private Bargain, The Lands of SIDESERF and KINGSTON-HILL, lying in the pariſh of North Berwick, and county of Haddington. Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and conſiſt of above 120 acres of exceeding rich arable ground. They are pleaſantly ſituated near the road from North Berwick to Haddington. There is a neat commodious Manſion-houſe and Office-houſes, with a very good garden, upon the premiſſes. The whole has been in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor for many years.

The title-deeds, with a plan of the lands, are in the hands of John Tait writer to the ſignet, eaſt end of Prince's Street, Edinburgh, who has full powers to ſell.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday next.

THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with Coach-houſe, Stable, &c. adjoining to the Britiſh Linen Office, Canongate, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Maxwell of Carnden.

For particulars, apply at the ſaid office.

FARMS IN ROXBURGH SHIRE TO LET.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday 1782.

THE Arable and Paſture Farms of SOUTHDEAN, SOUTHDEANLAW, and WATERSIDE, lying in the pariſh of Southdean, and within a few miles of Jedburgh and Hawick. The great turnpike-road leading from theſe towns to England goes through the lands, by which means there is eaſy acceſs to coal on the border; and there is plenty of lime wrought within a mile of the farms.

It is well known, that theſe lands contain very fine and healthy paſture, and in particular that SOUTHDEANLAW is reckoned the beſt ewe paſture in the country. There is alſo a great quantity of good, dry Arable Land, with ſeveral Incloſures properly fenced, and part of which were lately ſown down with graſs ſeeds. The Houſe and Offices are all new, and fit to accommodate a large family. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the Water of Jed, and very proper either for a ſhooting or goat-whey quarter.

The Lands will be let together in one farm. Mr Haidley the preſent tenant will ſhow the ſame; and, as he is going abroad, he will accommodate the incoming tenant with any part of the ſtock or furniture, on reaſonable terms.

Propoſals in writing may be given in to James Walker writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, Robert Ainſlie at Berrywell, near Dunſe, or James Fair writer in Jedburgh. Such propoſals as are not accepted will be kept ſecret. And the propoſal to be accepted will be determined within the houſe of Mr Marſhall vintner in Jedburgh, on Monday the 29th of April 1782.

LANDS TO BE SOLD, by Adjournment.

UPSET PRICES REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 20th March 1782, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of LANRICK and ROUSKIE, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, lying within the pariſhes of Kilmadock, Port, and Kincardine, and ſheriffdom of Perth.

The yearly rent of the eſtate is 632 l. 8 s. 11½ d. Sterling of money, 78 bolls 1 firlot 2 pecks meal, and 64 kain hens. There is a riſe of rent upon one of the farms crop 1782 of about 45 l. Sterling; and there have been offers of a conſiderable riſe upon ſeveral of the farms, the tacks of which expire in 1782, 1783, and 1789; one of which farms is at preſent ſubſet for 20l. more than the rent paid to the proprietor, and the whole of theſe farms will double the rent at the expiry of the leaſes.

This eſtate is very improveable, being of excellent quality, and comprehends above 2000 Scots acres, great part of which is incloſed and ſubdivided with ſtone dykes, for which the tenants, by their tacks, are bound to pay 6 per cent. of intereſt not included in the rental, and on which incloſing there has been above 1000 l. ſterl. laid out. There are quarries in different parts of the eſtate, and there is ſhell marle in Lanrick. There is a good manſion-houſe at Lanrick, with a great deal of old planting, beſides ſome acres of natural wood beautifully ſituated upon the banks of the river Teath, within 8 miles of Stirling, in a country abounding with game.—The eſtate holds of the Crown, and affords two qualifications in the county.—Two fields of ſhell marle have been lately diſcovered within the lands of Lanrick; and there is a good lime-craig within leſs than a mile of the lands of Rouskie.—For the encouragement of purchaſers, theſe lands will be ſet up at 14,700 l.

The Lands will be expoſed together or ſeparately as purchaſers ſhall incline; and will be ſhown by Robert Stewart at the houſe of Lanrick or George M'Queen tenant in Tar of Rouſkie.

II. About 19 Acres of RICH ARABLE LAND, near the village of St Ninians, within a mile of the town of Stirling, rented about 29 l. Sterling, upon which there is a convenient manſion-houſe and offices, and the ſuperiority of part of the lands of Cambuſbarron, out of which there are feu-duties payable to the extent of 11 l. Sterling yearly. To be ſet up at 950 l.

III. A TACK of the Farms of EASTER and WESTER COXETHILL, and others, for 38 years from Martinmas 1773, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Wordie, lying near the village of St Ninians, within a mile of the town of Stirling. Great part of this farm has been properly laid down, and is incloſed and ſubdivided. There is alſo a good deal of thriving planting upon the farm, the ſole property of the tackſman. To be ſet up at 630 l.

For further particulars, application may be made to David Ruſſel act comptant in Edinburgh, or to John Graeme clerk to the ſignet, who will ſhow the rentals and conditions of ſale of the different ſubjects, with the progreſſes of writs and ſurveys of the eſtate of Lanrick and Rouſkie.

SALE OF ORCHARDFIELD.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup within the Exchange coffee-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 17th of April 1782, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven afternoon,

The Lands of ORCHARDFIELD, lying within the pariſh of St Cuthbert's, and county of Edinburgh, upon the north ſide of Corſtorphin road, extending all the way from the Two-penny Cuſtom to the Toll-houſe. The lands will be expoſed in whole; and if no perſon appear to offer therefor, they will be expoſed in the following lots:

I. The part of theſe Lands preſently poſſeſſed by James Richmond, Robert and William Moſcrops, at the rent of 35 l. 15 s.

II. The HOUSES upon the ſaid lands, excluſive of Robert and William Moſcrops, rented at 17 l.

III. The part poſſeſſed by James M'Cliſh, at the rent of 20l. 5s. 4d.

IV. The part poſſeſſed by John Anderſon cow-feeder, at the rent of 25 l. 10 s. 6 d.

V. The YARD poſſeſſed by Bailie John Hay.

VI. A FEU-DUTY of 21 l. 13 s. 4d. payable out of the lands of Livingſtone's Yards, by Mr Comb brewer, of which an entry is now due.

VII. The FEU-DUTY of 11. 10s. payable by Robert Wight in Kingſknows, for part of the lands of Orchardfield.

VIII. A FEU-DUTY of 50 merks, payable out of the lands of Caſtlebarns, by Robb.

IX. A FEU-DUTY of 5 l. Sterling, payable by the Managers of the Weſt-Kirk Poor-houſe.

Theſe lands lie convenient for building upon; and the intended road from the ſouth part of the town to the new extended royalty comes through the ſame.

The rental, title-deeds, plan of the ground, and conditions of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of Cornelius Elliot writer to the ſignet.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 17th day of July next, betwixt the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of Over and Nether TORRS of KELTON, lying in the pariſh Kelton and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. The yearly rent whereof is 250 l. 10 s. Alſo Two PARKS of Caſwayend, lying in the ſaid pariſh, and ſtewarty foreſaid, the rent whereof 35 l. 5 s. Alſo, The Six-merk Land of CORRA, lying in the pariſh of Buittle and ſtewartry foreſaid, the preſent rent whereof 80 l. Sterling.

In caſe no purchaſer offers for the whole lands, they will be expoſed to ſale in the following Lots:

I. The Lands of Over and Nether TORRS, as preſently poſſeſſed by William Haſtie, John Macfarlane, and John Macwhan.

II. The Lands of CORRA, as preſently poſſeſſed by Edward Kirkpatrick.

III. The Two PARKS of Caſwayend, as preſently poſſeſſed by William Parker and others.

The whole Lands are of an excellent ſoil, contain plenty of marle, are within ſixteen meaſured miles of Dumfries, and ten from Kirkcudbright, ſtretching alongſt the high-way betwixt Carlingwork and Dumfries. The tenants in the reſpective farms will ſhow the lands.

For further information apply to the proprietor himſelf, or John M'Ewan writer in Edinburgh, with whom the progreſs of writs and articles, and conditions of roup may be ſeen, and who will inform as to other particulars.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and ſold at their Printing-houſe in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly publiſhed every Monday, Wedneſday, and Saturday.——The price as follows: *viz* 46 *s.* 6 *d. per annum*, when ſent by poſt; 40 *s.* 6 *d.* when ſent to any houſe in this city or ſuburbs; 37 *s.* 6 *d.* when called for at the Printing-houſe; and a ſingle paper 3 *d.*